

also, the finest family carriages in this light grocer and butcher wagons, finest carts; some light breaking carts, price 50. Carriage painting and repairing at the best possible prices for good work. Call and prices and examine the work. It is all my make. Will sell low down for cash. Every warranted. Also, best Eastern leather-top gigs and Surreys in the market at LOWEST

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1890.

ISSUED BY THE
SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

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THE SUNDAY UNION.

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splendid seven-day paper.

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For three months, 3.00

For six months, 4.50

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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per month.

It is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News

and Literary Journal published on the Pacific

Coast. The SUNDAY UNION is sent to every

subscriber to the WEEKLY UNION.

Terms for both one year, \$2.00

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The SUNDAY UNION alone per year, 1.00

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Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as

Second-class matter.

The RECORD-UNION, SUNDAY UNION and

WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the

Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive

the full Associated Press dispatches from all

parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco,

they have no competitors either in influence or

home and general circulation throughout the

State.

San Francisco Agencies.

This paper is for sale at the following places:

L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange

Building, California street, who is also sole

agent for San Francisco; the principal News

stands and Hotels; and at the Market-street

Office.

Also, for sale on all Trains leaving and

arriving into Sacramento.

Weather Forecasts for To-day.

California—Fair weather; westerly winds;

nearly stationary temperature.

Oregon and Washington—Fair weather in

the north; light rains elsewhere; south-

westly winds; nearly stationary temperature.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE, CONGRESS

AND THE SUPREME COURT.

Our contemporary, the San Francisco

Bulletin, repeats its error concerning the

constitutional provisions upon the regula-

tion of interstate commerce. It says:

A substitute for the original package bill has

been reported to the Senate, providing that

liquors transported from one State to another

shall be deemed, on reaching their destination,

no longer subject to interstate commerce ruling

but to police and fiscal regulations of the State.

That would seem to be a reasonable provision,

but to what end? If the Constitution makes

such property still subject to Federal law, no

act of Congress can stand against the Supreme

Court.

We pointed out to the Bulletin the other

day that the Constitution does not regu-

late in the matter at all. What, therefore,

can the San Francisco journal mean by

the expression contained in the last sen-

tence of the paragraph quoted? The regu-

lation of commerce between the States is,

by the Constitution, committed to Con-

gress. Unless that body therefore legis-

lates for regulation, there is no barrier to

the operation of State laws antagonistic to

such commerce. The language of the

Constitution is plain and simple, and no

question now remains concerning the ab-

solute power of Congress to regulate com-

merce between the States of the Union.

Its laws, then, are what the Supreme

Court passes upon, not any regulation pro-

vided in the Constitution itself. It follows

that Congress has the power, as to relieve

any or all of the States from any regula-

tive measures deemed hardships, and this is

what the bill proposed is intended for, to

relieve the States from distribution of

goods prohibited to be distributed by State

laws, after such goods shall have com-

pleted the passage from one State to an-

other.

When the Constitution was adopted

there were thirteen States, and all under-

stood that the number would be increased.

Every State then held the inherent power,

said Justice Marvin, in his celebrated de-

cision, to regulate its own commerce, to

make money and to declare what should

be receivable in payment for debt. Any

State could discriminate against another

State, and in favor of its own citizens. In

such a condition there could be no har-

mony touching these matters. An effort

to have the States agree upon a common

commercial system failed. There was

then great embarrassment because of dis-

criminating regulations. Therefore, a

change became necessary. Hence the pro-

vision (Section 8, Article I.) of the Consti-

tution committing the whole matter of

regulating commerce to Congress, and that

one provision of the Constitution, more,

perhaps, than any other, served to make us

a nation.

Because of these considerations, we the

other day remarked that it would be the

height of unwisdom to recommend to the

States any power to inhibit exchange of

goods between the States. Commerce has

been defined by the Supreme Court to mean

intercourse and traffic between the people,

irrespective of State lines. Internal com-

merce is either State or interstate—that

which is State is unquestionably under the

police powers of the State; by the Consti-

tution that which is interstate is subject

to the regulations Congress may make.

But wherever there is any conflict of au-

thority, clearly the regulations of the Fed-

eral authority must prevail.

The Supreme Court, in Mobile vs. Kim-

ball, said:

Whatever subjects of this power are in their

nature national, or admit only of one uniform

system or plan of regulation, may justly be said

to be of such a nature as to require exclusive

legislation by Congress.

The dressed beef case of Minnesota, so

recently decided by the Supreme Court of

the United States, clearly defines the limits

within which a State may regulate com-

merce, the exchange of products. Minne-

sota, under the plea of inspection, at-

tempted to forbid the introduction into

that State of beef from cattle not killed

with the policy of the States and the Federal Government, laid down with the foundations of the Government. That we might have a compact and harmonious system, the States surrendered to Congress unequivocally the right to regulate traffic between the States. It is therefore, as already said, in the power of Congress to provide, as is now proposed, that when a shipment from one State into another completes the transit, and is delivered, that it shall be deemed to be of the common property of the State and subject to the local regulations of the domestic laws of the State. The Bulletin suggests therefore an error, when it asks: "Of what use will such a law be if enacted if the property is by the Constitution made still subject to Federal authority?" As the Constitution does not so provide, there is and can be no conflict between the Supreme Court and Congress in the matter.

THE CEDAR KEYS DRAMA AGAIN.

Teh RECORD-UNION the other day gave a few details of the remarkable career of the autocrat of Cedar Keys, who is now in hiding, and for whom a corps of United States marines is searching. In the whole history of bulldozing there has not been such a case as Cottrell's. It was stated that he usurped office, compelled the people to twice elect him Mayor of the place, seized real estate and houses, took what he wanted and when, regardless of ownership, terrorized the little city, and ruled it more absolutely than ever a Czar ruled Russia.

When he was last elected Mayor he appointed another ruffian as City Marshal, and the two dominated over every man and woman in the place. It was literally, an instance of two men cowering and controlling two thousand people. His normal condition was that of drunkenness. It was a common thing for the Mayor to compel negroes to strip to the waist, and butt their heads together in the public square, until one or the other fell senseless. If they refused he would shoot their toes off. If men displeased him he would come to them by threatening to flog their wives and sisters. He compelled, strange as it may seem, every man in the place to walk the streets armed, and yet not one of them, for three years, dared to draw and stand the ruffian up against a wall, or to shoot him on the spot. In his second term he proposed to flog the clergymen of the town, and doubtless would have done so if the United States Government had not taken a hand in the case. He committed all sorts of outrages upon the whites, and as for the negroes, he treated them as dogs, and worse. He went so far finally as to appoint the day when the wife of a certain respected clergyman would be flogged on the plaza, he proposing to wield the whip himself.

In the county eight indictments hung over this bravo Mayor, but he was never brought to trial on any of them. It was known that he had murdered his brother-in-law, but no one dared arrest him for the crime. The Governor of the State was appealed to, but not even he ventured to down the ruffian. Under the Cleveland administration this marvelous Mayor was also Inspector of Customs. His interference with his successor in office was what finally brought the United States Government down upon him, and the dispatch of a revenue cutter to Cedar Keys, with a corps of marines, to capture the rascal, dead or alive. At that, coward that he is, he fled to the swamps, taking his ruffian Marshal with him. Probably had the smallest man in Cedar Keys summoned courage to walk up to Cottrell, snite him in the face and ordered him to throw up his hands, the rascal would have cringed and begged for mercy; but such was the cowardice of the people of the town that not a man in the place could be found to brave him.

It is to be hoped that Cottrell will be captured, and that the people of Cedar Keys will be shown what a coward he is, and that they have been terrified by a man whose valor was all in the shotgun with which he was accustomed to parade the streets of their city. Some idea of the reign of terror maintained by the fellow can be gained from the statement telegraphed to an Eastern journal, that since the flight of the bulldozer real estate in Cedar Keys has risen 25 per cent., business has revived, the churches have been reopened, and public thanksgiving services have been held. The Collector of Customs and the Postmaster have come out of hiding and resumed their offices, and now dare to walk the streets with their heads up. If such a story as this had been dramatized and placed upon the stage, all the people would have exclaimed against it as unreal, impossible, and the fancy of a crazed imagination.

AN ERRONEOUS IDEA.

The San Francisco Bulletin falls into an error concerning Federal assistance to the Chicago World's Fair that cannot be allowed to pass uncorrected, since it is liable to create a misapprehension of the part the Federal Government is to take in the matter. The Bulletin charges that the Government, in addition to other appropriations, agrees to contribute \$1,500,000 toward the payment of the cost of buildings for the fair. That while the Government loaned the Centennial or Philadelphia Exposition in 1876 the sum of \$1,500,000, it provided that it must be repaid, and it was, but that in this case there is no provision for the re-payment of the Government loan. As the Illinois Commission has raised by subscription \$500,000, and as the Legislature is asked to pass a law to permit the property of Chicago to be mortgaged or bonded for \$5,000,000 more, when the \$1,500,000 advanced by the Government is taken out, the Illinois corporation has really but \$500,000 to invest, and it is to take the receipts of the fair. Such is the Bulletin's statement.

But the facts do not bear out the charge. The law explicitly, and without any ambiguity whatever, declares that the Federal Government will not be responsible for any debts or costs of the exposition at Chicago for the "Federal Exhibit" in excess of \$1,500,000. But it is also set forth that the money to be expended for the Federal Government shall be for these purposes and these only: For charges incident to the admission of foreign goods free of duty, \$20,000; for expenses of the Chicago for the "Federal Exhibit" in excess of \$1,500,000. But it is also set forth that the money to be expended for the Federal Government shall be for these purposes and these only: For charges incident to the admission of foreign goods free of duty, \$20,000; for expenses of the Chicago for the "Federal Exhibit" in excess of \$1,500,000. 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MEMORIAL DAY.

UNUSUALLY INTERESTING CEREMONIES IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY.

The Veteran Soldiers Turn Out to Do Honor to Their Dead Comrades—Last Evening's Services.

Memorial Day was observed in Sacramento yesterday with unusual interest.

Half-masted flags floated from nearly every mast, and there was a general closing up of business houses.

The various roads and streets leading to the cemeteries were all thronged with teams during the forenoon, bearing relatives and friends of departed loved ones whose graves were to be laden with floral tributes.

By noon the City Cemetery resembled a garden in the tropics, carpeted as it was with evergreens and flowers of every description.

The civic and military parade and subsequent services at the cemetery were very fine, and at the same time impressive.

Under the supervision of Grand Marshal O. P. Dodge and Chief Aid George S. Fisher, the procession was formed at Tenth and L streets, and the start was made promptly at 2 o'clock.

A platoon of police came first, followed by the Grand Marshal and his Chief Aid. Next came the band—Colonel Perre Kewen, General L. Tozer, Major Frank J. Ryan, E. C. Jordan, W. H. Larkin, S. O. W. Burt, Guy Mayfield, F. Gustavson and L. Mahoney.

Brigadier-General T. W. Sheehan and staff came next, followed by the Fourth Brigade, which was followed by the first time, followed by the First Artillery Regiment, Colonel J. W. Guthrie commanding, and headed by the First Artillery Band.

Then followed the Second Artillery, Captain D. S. Sano commanding, other members of the society followed the guard in carriages. Carriages containing State officers, Mayor Connelley, Trustees Wolf and McLaughlin and other prominent city officers, followed the Italian society.

The Sons of Veterans (Captain L. C. Jordan commanding) and their life and drum corps came next, and behind them the Grand Army men, with the Hussar Band. The old veterans turned out in good numbers, each resting well represented. Sumner and Warren Posts came first, commanded respectively by C. H. Stephenson and L. W. Gruhn, and after them Fair Oaks Post, commanded by H. E. Davis. The members of this post carried wreaths of evergreens over their shoulders and large bouquets in their hands.

The Marine Corps, Pioneers, Women's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., and guests in carriages, brought up the rear of the procession.

The line of march was Ninth street to K, to Second, to J, to Tenth, and out Tenth to the cemetery. The procession reached the cemetery at 3:15 p. m., and proceeded to the Grand Army monument, erected on this place several months ago, was beautifully draped and hung with flowers, and around this the veterans gathered.

The simple but impressive Grand Army funeral service was gone through with, accompanied by dirges, and concluding with a salute of musketry and the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The services over the Veterans and Sons of Veterans, Pioneers and Relief Corps made the Grand Army monument, and added more flowers to the already decorated graves of dead comrades and friends.

The return was made to the city at about 4 o'clock.

IN THE EVENING.
Orations, Songs and Music at the Clunie Opera House.

An immense crowd attended the G. A. R. exercises at the Clunie Opera House last evening. By 7:30 o'clock there was not a vacant seat in the house, and standing room was at a premium.

The stage was handsomely dressed with American flags and floral pieces.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the orchestra struck up a medley of national airs.

Rev. W. C. Merrill then invoked the blessing of the Almighty upon the assembly, and W. B. Mayfield followed with a brief address of welcome to those present. He said that Memorial Day should be as sacred to every loyal citizen as it is to the Grand Army veterans, and he hoped that those present would appreciate that fact.

Miss Nina V. Lyon of this city was then introduced. She sang "Gloria Patria" in Italian, and sang it superbly. The young lady possesses a rich, round soprano voice, full of power and sweetness, and with her dramatic gestures, pleased an audience. She received an ovation from the audience and gave an encore selection for an encore.

Mrs. R. P. Pealer's recitation of a memorial poem followed, and was well received.

After a fine rendition of "Hail Columbia" by the orchestra, a quartet composed of Mrs. Percy Ross, Mrs. Addie Carter and Messrs. Milliken and Crocker, gave some good selections and were encored.

Hon. J. C. Brune, Mayor of the Day, was then introduced by Mr. Mayfield. The latter called attention to the fact that this was the first time in many years that a Memorial Day oration would be delivered by one who was not a veteran—one who was, in fact, too young, one who was a baby when the war closed. But this gentleman had an illustrious father in the war, and was himself a prominent member of the Order of Sons of Veterans.

Mr. Brune was received with cheers. He spoke as follows:

In a manner becoming the dignity and devotion of a grateful people, and at a time when nature can contribute its beautiful offerings to the sacred memory of American soldiers, we have just closed for the purpose of only decorating the graves with flowers, but to revive the leaves of memory's garland, and keep the greatness of their deeds, and the memory of their deeds, fresh in the mind of the American people.

What more fitting tribute could be conceived, by what ceremony could you give expression to so sacred and holy a sentiment? What better time could be chosen than when nature has been so kind as to give us a day when the earth is in perfect harmony, and gives to every form of life a new lease of life.

What tongue can command such eloquence as is contained in a simple wreath of flowers on a soldier's grave? What eloquence can give to what conception of genius what sweetness of song could be so fitting as these floral offerings to the dead memory of those to whom they are dedicated?

If there is ever a time when the human voice should not disturb the silent, eloquent force of nature, it is on Memorial Day. A time when she does more to accomplish what we strive than can such puny mortals as ourselves, for while we have today marched to the time of martial strains, floated our banners to the breeze and chosen flowers for their beauty and perfume to place on the sepulchres of those we love, while we have remembered to light to close the occasion with music and song, away from many an ancient battlefield there is a lonely grave, where the wild flowers and weeds grow through the trees, which stand as sentinels over the hallowed spot.

Veiled in a cloud of fragrant sweet, A great concourse moves up the street, Laden with flowers of the richest hue To place on the graves of the boys in blue.

"The evening, and the churchyard seems More like a vision of childhood dreams: The earth seems touched by angel hands, Whose work was done by heaven's commands.

day to honor the dead—a day reserved for the purpose of uniting the hearts of the American people.

We have no particular victories of which we would boast, no battles which we would fight again, all we ask is that the people of this nation may gaze on the thousands upon thousands of graves of their beloved sons, that the present generation may reflect upon the great mistake that the coming generations may appreciate the cost of so glorious a country, and that the future may be pure and united.

These are the purposes designed to be subserved on Memorial Day.

The usual history of war presents the closing scenes as a final evacuation of one side or the other from the untidily soil; but with us, those who stood face to face in times of war now stand side by side in times of peace, contributing alike to the sacred memory of their heroic deed, and on this occasion, at this time, on Memorial Day, when the tender cords of a national impulse are touched, and their vibrations respond in a feeling of common sorrow—mine, it matters not, which one may have merited, our tears mingle, our shoulders touch, our hands clasp, and in the congruous grief we forget our separate causes and remember but one thing: They were American soldiers, and now lie in peace and honor beneath American soil.

Mr. Brune was frequently interrupted by the cheers of the audience during his eloquent recitation, and when he concluded a veritable storm of applause greeted him.

The next event was one of the features of the evening. The scenes parted and disclosed a lovely maiden bending over the grave of a departed soldier. She sang "Rest, Weary Soldier, Thy Warfare is Over," in a manner that held the vast audience spellbound. The effect was beautiful, and when she had finished the audience fairly thundered for her reappearance. Miss Gertrude Carly was the singer, and she also delivered the oration she received.

A sextet, composed of Messrs. Carter, Bidwell and Larkin, and Misses Harrison, Hatch and Dake, rendered "Sleep, Soldier, Rest," pleasingly, and was encored.

Then the audience was given another treat. This time it was by Miss Irma Fitch. Her song "The Tender and True" was one of a very high order, and won over the undivided applause of the audience and an encore. She has an unusually rich voice, and a most careful study.

Mabel Carmichael, a little girl of 10 years, recited by special request, a beautiful poem entitled "You Have Put No Flowers on My Papa's Grave." The little child showed wonderful ability for one so young.

Following this the orchestra gave some more national airs, and then Miss Grace Hutch sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." This young lady had what should have been advantage over the singers who preceded her—a full orchestra accompaniment—but a very slight mistake, and the young lady possessed a good voice, and should not have been handicapped in the manner she was.

All events on the programme was by the clowns of the evening, and ended with the honors of the evening. It was a recitation in character entitled "Wounded," by Alvin H. Smith. The speaker took the part of a wounded Union soldier, and his driving speech and death was as fine a piece of acting as has been on a Sacramento stage for a long time. A tableau representing the dying man's home was shown just as the curtain fell.

NOTES OF THE DAY.
Committees from Sumner, Warren and Fair Oaks Posts visited the New Helvetia and St. Joseph's cemeteries during the forenoon yesterday, and decorated the graves of companions and friends who are buried there.

Mrs. R. Reynolds came up from San Francisco to decorate the grave of her brother, engineer W. C. Brown, who lost his life at Oakland pier some years ago while saving the lives of a train-load of members of the National Guard, who had been to this city on an excursion.

Some magnificent flowers came from Folsom for the use of the G. A. R. in decorating the graves of their dead comrades.

In the neighboring town of Washington Memorial Day was celebrated by the pupils of the public school. An interesting programme of literary exercises was rendered at the conclusion of which a new flag was raised in front of the school-house, the pupils joining hands and singing. We'll rally round the flag, boys, as one little Miss hauled the stars and stripes to the mast-head.

BRIEF NOTES.
Early yesterday morning, before the general public were about, a man removed some planks from the sidewalk at the southeast corner of Third and I streets and replaced them with one, contrary to the provisions of the sidewalk ordinance. The property is owned by J. D. Tate.

The commencement exercises of the class of '90 at St. Mary's College, in Oakland will take place on Wednesday evening next.

AMUSEMENTS.
At the Metropolitan Theater this evening Herman's Transatlantic Vaudeville Company will reappear. There will be a change of songs and specialties, but all the performers who were here a few weeks ago in the company are still with it, and the vaudeville acts, the acrobats, grotesques, gaudy dancers, comedians, with Gus Williams, Ross and Fenton Trewey, the equibrist and hand-shadow worker, the musical caricaturist, electric clown and others.

The success of the company when first here was complete and warrants the expectation that there will be a full house to-night.

The box sheet for "Shenandoah"—both night and day—of the Metropolitan Theater this morning. It is anticipated that every seat will be sold before business hours close.

Manager Hall has received notice that Crane, with "The Senator," and Wilson Barrett and Miss Estlake, with "Claudine" and "Hamlet," have cancelled all future engagements except at Sacramento. This city time is the only one visited in California by the two attractions except San Francisco.

Rhea, the Belgian actress, had a full house at the Metropolitan Theater last night. Her "Josephine" is a finished work, and that the lady is an actress of superior ability is not doubted. She speaks the English tongue very indifferently, and catches the least nuance of her work. As a play it is not much from her work. As a play it is not much from her work.

It must suffice to say that it is a series of pictures from French history, introducing some of the most famous European characters that attracted the attention of the civilized world in the first two decades of the century. It is not a play, therefore, with a plot in the usual sense, and depends wholly for its interest upon the knowledge of the auditors of French history. Miss Rhea's support was good, the Napoleon of Mr. Morris and the Talleyrand of Mr. Francis were being remarkably fine assumptions.

It Was the Cat.
Special Officer May, who resides on the Yolo side of the river, has a wonderful cat. His house extends out over the water, and yesterday a young kitten, which was playing on a back porch with its mother, fell into the water and was being carried down the stream. At this juncture the cat leaped in, seized her offspring in its mouth and swam ashore with it. May thinks that few persons can show such a sagacious feline.

Furnishing Goods at Auction.
D. J. Simmon & Co. will sell to day, at 625 J street, at 10:30 a. m., by order of the Superior Court, the entire stock, fixtures and book accounts of Charles Jacobs, an insolvent debtor. The stock will be sold in one lot, or subdivided to suit purchasers.

Free Shipments.
Last evening the California Fruit Union forwarded to Porter Bros. of Chicago one car of apricots, and to the New York agent a car of cherries.

The cool weather is very favorable to the shippers.

Free Lecture.
Mrs. Mattie P. Krekel will give a lecture at Pioneer Hall, Seventh street, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Religion and the Future of the Race." All are invited.

Papa's toilet soap is the most elegant adjunct.

CLOSING THE GAPS.

THE LEAGUE TEAMS GETTING INTO CLOSE QUARTERS.

Sacramento and Stockton Move Up a Peg, While the Leaders Drop Back a Couple.

Probably the largest audience that has attended a ball game this season witnessed yesterday's contest between the Sacramento and Stockton teams.

The weather was so close and exciting that the crowd almost forgot their discomfort and had a cheer for every good or bad play. It was a decidedly Sacramento audience, and a great deal more partial than the usual crowd that attends ball games in this city. The Sacramento won by a score of 4 to 2, but they were kept hustling by the Stocktons all the way through the game. H. C. Chipman umpired, and his decisions didn't come anywhere near suiting Mr. Shelly's men.

Toward the close of the game they cut up all sorts of antics near their bench at every decision. Chipman's judgment in a few cases may not have been correct, but he evened matters up pretty well, and was noticeable that the visitors "kicked" when there was the least cause.

Holiday, in particular, so far forgot himself when called out fairly on strikes, as to act like a big schoolboy. He kicked the bat viciously, pulled his cap around on one side of his head, threw kisses to the audience, and made a generally ridiculous display. His attempt to poke fun at the umpire was a howling failure.

Perritt and Harper both pitched good ball. The former was fairly accurate, and made eight of Harper. The visitors lost because they made errors at critical times, and he showed that their pitcher did not do his duty.

Wilson's work at third base was something extraordinary. He made two errors, but he was brilliant in his play. He made five high flies in the region of the third base, and batted with the best of the Stockton sluggers.

Fulger had an "off" day at short, but Selma and Fogarty played their positions well.

The Sacramento outfielders, with the exception of McGee, took everything that came their way. They got no hits in trying to stop difficult drives into the right garden.

The whole Sacramento infield put up "perfection" ball. Daly and Fitz hit, but mostly fielding to do, and each accepted every chance offered him. Bowman never missed a ball, and he threw the bases in great style. Following is the score:

SACRAMENTO.	T. B. R. H. R. S. P. O. A. E.
Goodenough, C. F.	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
Bowman, 1st b.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Daly, 2d b.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
McGee, 3d b.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Goetz, 3d b.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reitz, 2d b.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Reitz, 1st b.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
McHale, r. f.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Harper, p.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Totals.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

STOCKTON.	T. B. R. H. R. S. P. O. A. E.
Swad, 1st b.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Cobill, r. f.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Goetz, 3d b.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Fogarty, 2d b.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Wilson, 1st b.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Wilson, 3d b.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Depanher, c.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Perritt, p.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Totals.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

SACRAMENTO.	T. B. R. H. R. S. P. O. A. E.
Runs by innings—	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Sacramento.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Stockton.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Errors—	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Three-base hits—	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Stolen bases—	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Left on bases—	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Sacramento.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Stockton.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Struck out—	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Harper.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Perritt.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Goetz.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Wilson.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Fogarty.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Selma.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Fulger.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By McGee.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Daly.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Reitz.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Goetz.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Wilson.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Depanher.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Perritt.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Harper.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Goetz.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Wilson.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Fogarty.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Selma.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Fulger.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By McGee.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Daly.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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By Goetz.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Wilson.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Depanher.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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By Harper.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Goetz.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
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By Fogarty.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Selma.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By Fulger.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
By McGee.	0 0

MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS.

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If permanently stops all unnatural weakening drains upon the system, however they oc-
cure, preventing inflammatory seminal losses, debilitating dreams, seminal losses with the urine, or
while at stool, etc., so destructive to mind and body, and cures all the evil effects of youthful in-
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TEMPLE**
Corner of Sixth
and K streets
Sacramento, U




DENTAL SURGERY.

PACIFIC SYSTEM.

March 30, 1880.

**Trains LEAVE and are due to ARRIVE at
SACRAMENTO.**

LEAVE.	TRAINS RUN DAILY.	ARRIVE
6:45 A	Calistoga and Napa.	11:40 A
3:05 P	Calistoga and Napa.	7:25 P
9:30 P	Ashland and Portland.	6:30 A
7:05 P	Benning, Paso and Zen.	8:45 P
6:35 P	King's Landing.	7:40 A
8:00 A	Los Angeles.	9:55 A
10:00 P	Ocean and San Francisco.	10:00 P

FRED H. METCALF, D. D. S.,	Class.	8:40 A.
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF EIGHTH AND J	Central Avenue Express.	8:40 A.
streets, Sacramento.	For Ogden and East.	
J44-Spy		
DR. H. H. PIERSON,	12:31 A.	10:30 A.
	3:40 P.	10:30 P.
511 J Street, Sacramento.	3:40 P.	4:00 P.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.	3:40 P.	4:00 P.
CLINTON L. WHITE,	3:40 P.	4:00 P.
A	3:40 P.	4:00 P.
TORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.	3:40 P.	4:00 P.
Office at the rooms of Board of Trade, over	3:40 P.	4:00 P.
James & Sons, Sacramento street, between J and	3:40 P.	4:00 P.
streets, Sacramento, Cal. Telephone 247.	3:40 P.	4:00 P.
A. H. DOWNARD,	3:40 P.	4:00 P.
A	3:40 P.	4:00 P.
TORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.	3:40 P.	4:00 P.
Notary Public, 106 Fourth street, between	3:40 P.	4:00 P.
J and K streets, Sacramento, California.	3:40 P.	4:00 P.
LEONARD & HINKSON,	3:40 P.	4:00 P.
A	3:40 P.	4:00 P.
D. D. C. HINKSON AND O. R. LEONARD	3:40 P.	4:00 P.
(ex-Chief Justice Supreme Court, Nevada),	3:40 P.	4:00 P.
Attorneys-at-Law, 621 F Street, Sacramento, Cal.	3:40 P.	4:00 P.
d21-F	3:40 P.	4:00 P.

G. C. DENSON. **CHARLES H. OATMAN.**
DENSON & OATMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Office removed to 429 J street, Sacramento. **tf**
Cal.

A. L. HART,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW - OFFICE : SOUTH-
west corner Fifth and J streets. Rooms 13
18 and 14, Sutter Building. **tf**

T. W. HUMPHREY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Southwest corner Seventh and J streets;
Notary Public. Sacramento, Cal. **slr-4-**

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ROOT, NELSON & CO.,
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Founders and Machinists, Front Street
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LIQUORS, WINE, BEER, ETC.

UNION "O" GARDENS,
Twentieth and O Streets,
THE MOST PLEASANT RESORT WITHIN
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Bowling Alley
Has recently been constructed on the premises
to which all the most respectable char-
acters are allowed on the premises. The cele-
brated CUN-ON BEER, and refreshments of all
kinds, can be had here. **my27 If**
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No. 1021 Fourth Street.
HAVING MADE EXTENSIVE IMPROVE-
ments the public are now cordially invited
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Buffet Wine, Liquors and Cigars on hand.
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stock of **UNDERTAKING GOODS** on the
coast. Country orders, day or night, will re-
ceive prompt attention. Telephone No. 184.
4p. **GEO. H. CLARK,** General Director.

W. J. KAVANAUGH,
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(Successor to Fritts & Miller),
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EAGLE WINERY,
PURE LINE WINES, CONSISTING OF PORT,
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BIDS FOR PAINTING.
BIDS FOR PAINTING THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE, Dispensary, bridge leading to Hall for Keckard, and the roof of prison building in the County, according to specifications on file in the County Clerk's office, will be received by the Board of Supervisors until 12 o'clock on Tuesday. Bids will be opened on **TUESDAY, June 18, 1890,** at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, giving the right to reject any or all bids. **GEO. O. BATES,** Chairman Building Committee.

Attest: **WM. B. HAMILTON,** Clerk of Board.

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS,
116 and 115 K St., bet. Front and Second, Sac'to
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POMMEY AND GRENO CHAMPAGNE
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M. CRONAN,
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Fine Whiskies, Brandy and Champagnes
220 K Street, and 1108-1110 Third Street,
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IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN FINE WHISKIES, BRANDY AND LIQUORS.
No. 417 K Street, Sacramento.
Thinking my old friends and patrons for their former patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same. All orders will be promptly and carefully filled.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

MY GREAT-UNCLE'S DOUBT.

After his ninety-first birthday my great-uncle William seemed, all of a sudden, to discover his great age, and to feel the weight of his many years. The wonderful health which he had always enjoyed broke down, he grew thin and he lost stature. My father had secretly given his tailor instructions to make the old gentleman's new dressing gown two inches shorter than the last one, for he was forever treading on its edges and stumbling. The old man lost his interest, too, in one thing after another of the many that had never hitherto engaged his attention. His favorite books lay open unregarded on his knees, and his remarkable gift of narration—he was a rare story-teller, graphic, rapid, thrilling—deserted him. And he slept more and more; slept late in the mornings, after his usual time for rising, slept longer than ever in the afternoons, and yet fell asleep again immediately after dinner. My uncle Owen, the philologist, quoted Richard Rolle de Hampole,

"An old man to sleep drawnd
May not wake, but as he slepand."
And my father talked about "the thirteenth climacteric," and all of us, nephews and nieces, great-nephews and nieces and great-grand-nephews and nieces, felt very sorry for what we could see was coming, for we were all deeply attached to the dear old man.

I say this by way of preface, in order that those who prefer to explain such phenomena as I am going to relate as the mere waking dreams of an old man, fast sinking beneath the spell of the last great sleep, may do so if they choose. My own opinion—but do that is no part of my story.

When the spring came the medical man recommended a change of air—the Berkshire pine country. So my great-uncle went into Berkshire, and I with him. I was his favorite great-nephew, and do not mind confessing that I was proud of it. The change of air did the old man good. Our lodgings were comfortable, and the weather fine. My uncle recovered some of his old spirits and was able to take several "constitutional."

One afternoon as we returned from our walk our landlord met us at the door, and, touching his forehead, said to my uncle: "I beg your pardon, sir, but there is an old lady here who would much like to speak to you, if you have a few minutes to spare, sir. It is my grandmother."

My uncle assented, and we followed our host into his wife's parlor. As we entered, a gray, toothless, withered old dame rose from her place by the fire and courtesied to us.

"You don't remember me, sir," she said to my uncle as soon as he had sat down.

"But I remember you, sir," I said. "I was Miss Jessy's maid, sir, at Northbrook. Do you remember, sir, in 1814?"

My uncle looked up quickly.

"Yes, sir," answered the old dame, with a smile of pleasure at finding herself remembered. "I recollect your coming to Northbrook, sir, in 1814, in the Easter week. And when my grandson told me that a gentleman of the name of Gibson was come to stay with him, I thought at once of you, sir. And then, when I saw you in church last Sunday, I said, 'Why, that is the very same Mr. Gibson, now, I'm sure.' But," she concluded deferentially, "you're grown in years, sir."

"Well," thought I, "since 1814, naturally."

But I was listening with great curiosity. For all of us knew that my great-uncle William had a secret, though what the nature of that secret was no one had any idea. Only my father had heard from his father that some fifty or sixty years since, Uncle William, now and then, in conversation with his elder brother Dick, obliquely allude to a certain Jessy, respecting whom Uncle Dick was always profoundly reticent. My great-uncle Dick's death took place in the twenties, I have forgotten exactly when, and since that Uncle William had never named Jessy. But now it seemed probable that I might hear something about this mysterious lady.

"And where are you now living, Ann?" asked my great-uncle.

The old woman replied that she still lived at Northbrook. My uncle went on to ask about her history. I began to believe that, after all, he meant nothing to be said about "Miss Jessy." But presently he inquired:

"And the old place at Northbrook, 'The Cottage,' and the garden, and the glebe, and the rookery, do they all remain the same?"

"They built some new houses in the garden of 'The Cottage' more than ten years back, sir," answered the old woman. "And after that they pulled 'The Cottage' down. But the glebe, and the rookery, they remain the same still."

A full minute passed before my uncle spoke again.

"And Miss Gwynne," he asked without any apparent emotion, "she married?"

She is not alive now, I suppose? You and I have lived to be such old folks, Ann, that there is scarcely any one whom we knew left."

"Ah! no, sir," answered the old dame dreamily. "But Miss Jessy, sir, died in 1819. You never heard of it?"

"1819?" exclaimed my uncle. "But she was married only in—"

"Yes, yes; I know it was about that time," answered my uncle, with something like a shade of impatience.

I was impressed by the way in which the old dame tied the marriage from the time of my uncle's visit.

"You never came again, sir," she ventured to remark now, finding that my uncle asked no more questions.

No, my uncle admitted, he had not called again.

"Miss Jessy used to say, sir, that you would come some day. 'Some day, Ann, some day,' she used to say to me. 'You'll see, Ann, that some day Mr. Gibson will come again.'"

"Tell me about her marriage," said my uncle, changing the subject. "She married a Mr. Morgan?"

"Yes, sir. After all, she married Mr. Morgan Morgan. It was to Mrs. Morgan's, his mother's, that she went to dinner that day you came, sir. Perhaps you remember?"

"I remember that she went to dine with some friends. I had forgotten who they were," replied my uncle. "But tell me how all this happened—Miss Gwynne's marriage, and the cause of her early death."

Complaining to me of the old lady's history. Indeed, I thought it a wonderfully lucid history for an old woman to tell after the lapse of so many years. But the incidents had evidently made a strong impression upon her at the time of their occurrence. I observed that my uncle listened with rapt attention to every turn of her narrative. I shall not attempt to repeat the old woman's words, but only to give their general substance.

What she gave us to understand was this: After my uncle left "The Cottage" that afternoon in the Easter week of 1814, Miss Gwynne was fully convinced that some day he would again come to call in the same unexpected way. Especially at Christmas she thought she should see him, and again after Easter returned. So convinced was she that sometimes after breakfast in the spring mornings and late in the autumn afternoons she would go across the glebe meadows in the hope of meeting him, having somehow persuaded herself that on this or that day he would cer-

tainly come. And sometimes she would weep on returning home without having seen him. At other times she would sit for hours at a window at the back of "The Cottage," watching the path by which he should arrive. All this the old woman related in a little reticently and hesitatingly, but what she meant was clear. Plainly, some time or another my great-uncle William had fallen in love with Miss Gwynne, and his regard had been, at least in a degree, returned. Not having seen the young lady for three or four months he had paid her this visit at Northbrook on his way home from Oxford at Easter in 1814; and after that visit, whatever my uncle's feelings may have been, Miss Gwynne's sentiment was that she would very much like him to come; to see her again. And so, the wish fathering the thought, she believed that he would come.

But to resume the old dame's story. The days and the months passed, and my great-uncle came not. Meantime, at Northbrook, lived Mr. Morgan Morgan, a rival, apparently, of my uncle's, and of any rate, was always on the spot. And then it seems, in the course of time, Jessie Gwynne grew tired of waiting for my uncle who never came back. Anyhow, Morgan Morgan's suit, ever warmly pressed, began to obtain a hearing, and, last one day Ann learned from her young mistress that she had promised Mr. Morgan that she would marry him. Miss Gwynne's parents, however, would not hear of the match, and the young lady was forbidden to meet her lover. But one morning, when Ann went to awaken her, Miss Gwynne was nowhere to be found, and on the next day came a letter announcing that she and Morgan Morgan were married.

The young people went to London to live, and for a year or two all went well. Mr. Morgan made money, and the old people at "The Cottage" forgave their daughter, and she had a grand house, and there were balls and dinners and parties and gossies every day. Then trouble began—the troubles the old folks had always foretold. Mr. Morgan was in debt. Mr. Morgan gambled. Mr. Morgan took to hard drinking. Mr. Morgan grew tired of his young wife; neglected her; was unkind, and so on. Then followed some episode over which a veil was thrown; the truth about it was never known; but Mr. Morgan wrote to the old people at "The Cottage" to inform them that his wife had left his house. After that, for some time, nothing more was heard from him. Mr. Morgan was in prison, and Mrs. Morgan was—only the Lord knew where. Her parents sought for her far and near, but all in vain.

But at last, one evening, "The Cottage" was locked up as the night before, and every one in it had gone to bed, and Ann was dozing off to sleep, she heard some one tapping, tapping against the shutter of the kitchen window, just beneath her room. At first she was frightened, but, as she listened, she struck a light, and went down stairs, and softly opened the front door and called.

Outside was Mrs. Morgan.

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So Ann let her in by the kitchen door, as she wished. She had nothing on her head, and was looking miserably ill.

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She would not have Ann arouse either her father or mother. But she said she would sit by the kitchen fire, the embers of which still glowed in the grate. It was as much as she could do to walk the length of the little room. When she reached the fireside she staggered on to a chair, and sank into it, and seemed to Ann to have a sort of fit.

Then, recovering herself a little, she said, "Only just in time, Ann. Only just in time."

Ann stood looking at her, bewildered, not knowing what to do.

But Mrs. Morgan spoke again:

"Has father grieved much, Ann? Tell him—your mother tell him—that—that I—"

She gave a sort of groan, and fell off the chair on to the floor, and lay quite still.

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"They buried her in the churchyard," continued the old dame, "but the person would not let them put up any stone, because of what the doctor said. Though what that was never heard. But it broke the old people's hearts."

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He shook hands with the old woman, and gave her a sovereign, and told her that he would not forget her, and I took her address.

During the rest of that day and the whole of the morrow my uncle was taciturn. On the third day he said to me, "Bob, we will drive over to Northbrook. It is not far."

My uncle supposed to dissuade him, for I could not see that the expedition would do him any good. But he had set his heart upon it. So the next morning we went.

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"I believe," I explained, "that my great-uncle was once upon a time in love with her, and that it came to nothing. That was all."

"Yes—that was all," remarked the Countess in an odd tone. "Remark that, 'you are a baby. You are all babies now, I think. Did you ever read 'I'll be a gure d'homme assez habile pour connaître tout le mal qu'il fait.' I dare say not. It is in a book you young people don't read."

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"A wonderful woman, Lady K., Bob!" he began. "There are no women like that now. A wonderful woman. Did you that afternoon remark that observation of hers about great crimes, Bob?"

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"Profound, Bob! profound!" said the old man. "Nine crimes out of ten, nephew, spring from men's ignorances; and how great are young people's ignorances! That is what young people never know; and there's the rub, Bob. That is what leads them into their great crimes—wrong against fathers and mothers, those who love them, and those they love best. You are five-and-twenty, Bob. Your great crime has been committed, or you will never commit one. Take an old man's advice; look well around you, and find out if you're being guilty. And if you have, redress it while you're in the twilight you can," he repeated more slowly, "before it is too late."

There was something, I wondered, on the old man's conscience? Had I heard at Northbrook only a part of the history of Jessy Gwynne? I was not sure.

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"Yes," I said. "I remember it very well."

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The old woman led us across the churchyard. As we followed her tottering steps I could not help thinking of the Ann my uncle had been describing to me the previous evening, a bright, saucy-eyed serving girl.

"It is a mound next against a buttress," said the old dame as we picked our way amidst the graves along the wall of the church. "The third buttress from the end. The old gentleman used to come and lean his arm against the buttress and cry."

"We used to come very often," said my uncle, looking up at his hat, and the spring breeze played in his few thin white hairs.

Only against the third buttress there was no mound, but a big altar-tomb in good repair, with the dates 1789, 1799, 1801, 1803 respectively inscribed.

Leaning on my arm, my uncle stood silent, trembling slightly. His eyes were fixed upon the old woman, who was looking puzzled.

"I've come to poor Miss Jessy's grave so often," she said meditatively. "No; this one," she pointed to the altar-tomb, "was always here. It is the one next to this."

She led us on to the next buttress. There was a little chantry door near it.

"No," she said again; "it was not here by the door. It must have been the other way, deep under the sky, 'twas the way, I know. Perhaps 'twas the fourth."

"How long is it since you came to Mrs. Morgan's grave?" asked my uncle. He had put on his hat.

The old dame shook her head.

"I went down there often, sir, at first," she answered slowly. "But the last time—well, sir, 'tis many years ago. But," she resumed, more quickly, "I'm sure I haven't forgotten. It's not by the fourth buttress it must be by the fifth, for I'm near certain 'twas the second time I saw her."

"She has forgotten, Bob," said my uncle gently. "Let us go."

So we returned to the carriage.

Taking a last look at the gray old church my uncle sighed, "Poor Jessy!" and then we drove away.

In my letters home I said nothing about our visit to Northbrook. I had no instructions to that effect from my uncle, but I could divine the old gentleman's wishes.

However, as I had anticipated, his visit to Northbrook did him no good. He became restless, and before the end of the next week we returned home. His arrival there entirely upset him. After dinner he expressed a wish to be alone, and left me to look after the house.

At half-past eleven, having neither seen nor heard anything of him, we became anxious and went to seek him.

We found him in the chair in which we had left him, apparently unable to rise. He was locked up as the night before, and every one in it had gone to bed, and Ann was dozing off to sleep, she heard some one tapping, tapping against the shutter of the kitchen window, just beneath her room. At first she was frightened, but, as she listened, she struck a light, and went down stairs, and softly opened the front door and called.

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